

TEN-8

In Service for Arkansas Law Enforcement

June 2009

Dustin McDaniel
ARKANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL



DEAR TEN-EIGHT READERS:

2009 has already turned out to be a busy year for me, and I know it is for law enforcement all around the state as well. In this issue of our 10-8 newsletter, you will find a complete rundown of new legislation affecting law enforcement from the 2009 session; case updates; information on our annual Law Enforcement Summit; and other important updates pertaining to you and your job.

Also, I want to thank each group and each individual officer who supported our efforts to pass the felony animal cruelty law, which will soon take effect. Over the course of the last year, I was fortunate to hear from many of you about this issue, and we could not have passed the law without your input and guidance. I believe this law was necessary for our state, and as I have said, I am committed to working with the Criminal Justice Institute to help provide guidance to law enforcement conducting investigations under the new law. Stay tuned to our office for more updates on the training.

If you have topic suggestions or would like to add your name or department to our mailing for the next issue, please email a request to oag@arkansasag.gov.

I hope that you find this issue—and every issue—of the 10-8 as informative and helpful as I did when I was a police officer, and I hope that you will not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further service to you.

Keep up the good work.

Dustin McDaniel

Sincerely,
Dustin McDaniel, Attorney General



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BECOME A SMART CHOICES, BETTER CHANCES INSTRUCTOR

Smart Choices, Better Chances is a juvenile law education program that provides a concise overview of Arkansas's criminal justice system. By teaching students about our state's laws and the harsh consequences of violating them, the program encourages students to make smart choices in order to have better chances for success in life. The program utilizes both an instructor's module and a dynamic series of videos to enforce this theme.

Currently, the Attorney General's Office is encouraging school resource officers, educators, juvenile probation officers, civic group members or anyone who has a vested interest in helping or working with our youth to become adjunct instructors. If you would like additional information on becoming an adjunct instructor or establishing a free instructor training in your community, please call the Community Relations Division of the Attorney General's Office at 501-682-1020 or 1-800-448-3014.

2009 ACTS

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

By Laura Shue, Assistant Attorney General

Text of Acts can be found at www.arkleg.state.ar.us

Act 31 CONFISCATED GOODS INTERNET SALES

Allows goods confiscated within a city by a police officer, the sheriff, or state police officer and that are no longer needed as evidence to be sold on an Internet auction.

Act 33 ANIMAL CRUELTY

Amends animal-cruelty provisions and provides new staggered penalties for lesser offenses. Aggravated cruelty to a dog, cat, or horse is a class D felony, any subsequent offense within a 5-year period is a class C felony, and committing aggravated cruelty in the presence of a child is subject to an enhanced sentence. Exempts generally-accepted agricultural practices, hunting, veterinary practices, and defense of oneself or children. Provides new animal-fighting offenses. The Attorney General's Office, in partnership with the Humane Society of the United States and the Criminal Justice Institute, will fund a law-enforcement training curriculum to assist in animal-cruelty and animal-fighting investigations.

Act 159 RABIES CONTROL

Amends the rabies-control and animal-confinement provisions.

Act 181 TEXTING PROHIBITION FOR ALL DRIVERS

Prohibits all drivers from typing, text messaging, emailing, or accessing information on the Internet with a handheld wireless telephone while operating a vehicle. Violation is a primary offense with emergency exceptions. Act applies to all violations committed on and after October 1, 2009.

Act 186 TEMPORARY TAGS ALTERATION

Prohibits altering the cardboard tag given to purchasers of motor vehicles for use during the interval between the purchase and payment of sales tax and fees for getting a license tag.

Act 194 DOMESTIC BATTERING

Adds a victim category, a family or household member that a batterer knows to be sixty (60) years of age or older or twelve (12) years of age or younger, to the first-degree and second-degree domestic battering offenses.

Act 197 and Act 247 PHONE PROHIBITION FOR YOUNG DRIVERS

Both acts prohibit drivers under 18 from talking, typing, text messaging, emailing, or accessing information on the Internet with a wireless telephone while operating a vehicle. Drivers between 18 and 21 may not use handheld, but may use hands-free wireless phone while operating a vehicle. Violation is a secondary offense with emergency exceptions. First offenders receive a warning citation, second and subsequent offenders are fined \$50. Acts apply to all violations committed on and after October 1, 2009.

Act 209 FINE INCREASE TO FUND COUNTY JAILS

Increases fines for class A misdemeanors from \$1,000 to \$ 2,500; class B misdemeanors from \$500 to \$1,000; and class C misdemeanors from \$100 to \$500. Increases levy from \$5 to \$20 from defendants upon conviction. Emergency clause, effective July 1, 2009.

Act 239 FIREWORKS SALES

Prohibits consumer fireworks retail sales facilities and stores from being located within 50 feet of fuel and propane-dispensing station dispensers, above-ground storage tanks for flammable or combustible liquids; flammable gases or flammable liquefied gases; or compressed natural gas dispensing facilities.

Act 308 SEAT-BELT PRIMARY OFFENSE

Makes mandatory seat-belt law a primary offense with emergency and medical exceptions. Prevents Driver Services from using seat-belt violations against a violator for license revocations and suspensions. Emergency clause, effective June 30, 2009.

Act 313 GOVERNMENT-OWNED STORAGE / PROOF OF INSURANCE

Permits government-owned and operated vehicle storage facilities to refuse to release impounded vehicles without proof of insurance. Provides exemptions.

Act 330 VOYEURISTIC-VIDEO TRANSMISSION OR INTERNET POSTING

Adds a class A misdemeanor to video-voyeurism statute to penalize a person who created an unlawful video recording for further distribution, transmission or posting on the Internet.

Act 331 ORDERS OF PROTECTION

Adds that a subsequent violation of an order of protection is a class D felony if the offense is committed within five (5) years of a previous conviction. Provides that a respondent shall receive proper notice of penalties in the order and that a law enforcement officer shall not arrest a petitioner for the violation of an order issued against a respondent. When an officer has probable cause to believe that a respondent has violated an order of protection and has been presented verification of its existence, the officer may arrest the respondent without a warrant. Emergency clause, effective March 10, 2009.

Act 332 SMOTHERING OR STRANGULATION

Adds "impedes or prevents the respiration of another person or the circulation of another person's blood by applying pressure on the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the other person" to the aggravated assault and first-degree assault offenses.

Act 333 DOMESTIC-BATTERING ENHANCEMENT

Adds aggravated assault on family or household member to the list of priors that make misdemeanor third-degree domestic battering a class D felony.

Act 336 FRAUDULENT FILING OF U.C.C FINANCING STATEMENT

Creates the offense of fraudulent filing a uniform-commercial-code financing statement.

Act 339 EXPLOSIVES

Adds several prohibited categories of people that are prohibited from possessing explosives. Adds a defense to prosecution if the person is acting within the scope of his or her employment.

Acts 342, 343, 344 CODE ENFORCEMENT AND ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS

These add code enforcement and animal control officers to protected groups under the offenses of obstructing governmental operations, interference with an officer, and second-degree battery.

Act 352 ALCOHOL TO MINOR

Increases offense for providing alcohol to persons under 21 from a class C to a class A misdemeanor.

Act 364 SHERIFF INMATE PICKUP

Adds DCC as a place from which sheriffs must pick up inmates scheduled for court hearings.

Act 390 METAL DAMAGE / SCRAP METAL RECYCLERS

Provides a class D felony offense of knowingly damaging wires and other fixtures of telephone, cable and electric power companies. Mandates recyclers to file a daily electronic record of the purchases by entering them into a database that may be interfaced by law enforcement. Recycler records must include a photocopy of a seller's photo ID, a seller's digital thumbprint, the license-plate number, and date and time-stamped digital photos of the seller and the scrap metal. Prohibits purchases of catalytic converters not a part of an entire vehicle; smelted, burned, or melted scrap metal; air-conditioning parts; or theft-deterrent painted metal. Prohibits cash payments to sellers known to the recycler to have previous scrap metal criminal convictions. Recyclers must request "a list" of people with priors.

Act 394 GRADUATED-DRIVER-LICENSEE RESTRICTIONS

Learner (14-16 years of age) and intermediate (16-18 years of age) licensed drivers shall not use a cell phone or other interactive wireless device while operating a vehicle. Intermediate drivers shall not have more than one unrelated minor passenger in the car unless licensed driver over 21 is in front-passenger seat. Intermediate drivers shall not drive between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m., with exceptions. Applies only to a person who applies for a learner or intermediate license after the effective date of this act and is issued a license after the act's effective date.

Act 460 GAMBLING-DEBT DEFENSE

Provides that it is no defense to a prosecution for a crime of violence that a person was seeking recovery of a gambling debt.

Act 530 ANIMALS USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Amends the statute dealing with killing or injuring animals used by law enforcement or search and rescue personnel, to add physical contact likely to cause physical injury, adds a misdemeanor for interference with such animal, and expands the restitution obligation.

Act 630 SEXUAL CONTACT WITH VICTIMS IN CUSTODY

Amends fourth-degree sexual assault, to add a class D felony for sexual contact with another not one's spouse when the victim is in custody of ADC, DCC, DHS, or jail.

Act 640 URINE COMMERCE

Prohibits the sale, distribution, or marketing of synthetic or human urine to defeat drug tests.

Act 647 BOAT RECORDS AND FLOTATION DEVICES

Requires a boat-livery owner to record the name and address of persons hiring a boat and the registration number of the boat. The owner or agent shall not allow a boat to depart without proper equipment.

Act 650 NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE

Increases penalty from a class C felony to a class B felony for negligent homicide involving intoxication, 0.08 BAC, or passing a stopped school bus. Adds (intoxicated or 0.08) negligent homicide to priors for license suspension purposes and to priors for DWI.

Act 698 ORDERS OF PROTECTION

Amends several sections of the domestic-abuse act dealing with jurisdiction for orders of protection and temporary orders.

Act 712 EPHEDRINE AND PSEUDOEPHEDRINE

Increases penalty from misdemeanor to felony for third and subsequent offenses of unlawful dispensing or selling of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine and for third and subsequent offenses of purchasing too much. Also provides that other state or federal convictions are to be considered prior offenses.

Act 776 METHAMPHETAMINE-CONTAMINATED VEHICLES

Requires a law enforcement agency or a prosecuting attorney in possession of a meth-contaminated vehicle, which has been forfeited under § 5-64-505, and in which meth was manufactured, to destroy it or sell it for scrap metal.

Act 780 TEMPORARY TAGS VISIBILITY

Requires that the temporary cardboard vehicle buyer's tags be legible and visible.

Act 792 LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE SALES

Mandates that a seller of a law-enforcement vehicle must remove the light bar, spotlight, siren, decals and signage, radios, and other items associated solely with law-enforcement vehicles. Excludes sales to law-enforcement agencies.

Act 793 COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING

Amends the Commission statute regarding training and certification for chiefs of police and sheriffs.

Act 826 DRAG RACING

Creates a class A misdemeanor offense for persons driving in, riding in, or coordinating a drag race on a public highway and a class B misdemeanor offense for observing a drag race.

Act 922 IGNITION-INTERLOCK RESTRICTED LICENSE

Provides that if an ignition-interlock restricted license is allowed, suspension period is reduced from one year to 45 days, followed by restricted driving privileges to allow driving to work, school, alcohol education or treatment and interlock service.

Act 936 ENHANCED SENTENCE FOR HOMICIDE IN PRESENCE OF A CHILD

Adds homicide crimes to those for which an enhanced penalty is imposed when committed in the presence of a child.

Act 948 ALCOHOL TO MINOR

Allows the serving of beer to a minor for use in a religious ceremony or rite.

Act 973 ACCIDENT FEE

Prohibits a law enforcement entity from imposing a fee on an insurance company or driver for investigating a motor-vehicle accident.

Act 974 DNA TEST UPON ARREST FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES

Provides for the collection of a DNA sample following an arrest or a criminal charge for Capital Murder, First-Degree Murder, Kidnapping, First-Degree Sexual Assault, and Second-Degree Sexual Assault. Establishes procedures for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of DNA sample. Rules will be promulgated by the State Crime Laboratory.

Act 976 SOCIAL-HOST LIABILITY

Prohibits a person who exercises control over private property to knowingly allow a person under 21, who is not a family member of the person, to consume alcohol on the private property.

Act 1277 DTF OFFICERS

Amends definition of "public safety member" as used in the Arkansas Public Employees' Retirement System to include drug-enforcement officers of a judicial drug taskforce.

Act 1286 DEATH NOTIFICATION

Amends existing law to provide that a person must notify either the sheriff or chief of police of certain deaths rather than notifying both.

Act 1293 IGNITION-INTERLOCK AVAILABILITY

Provides that a first-offender DWI driver may obtain an ignition-interlock restricted license.

Act 1295 THEFT DURING EMERGENCY

Enhances the penalties for theft of certain property in an area declared to be under a state of emergency by the Governor.

Act 1304 FLEEING ENHANCEMENT

Amends the fleeing-by-vehicle statute to provide that, upon conviction, a person must spend a minimum two days in jail and have his driver's license suspended for at least six months.

Act 1395 AGGRAVATED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Adds aggravated residential burglary to the list of serious violent felonies in the habitual statute and as an underlying felony in the capital-murder statute.

Act 1400 SAFE CAMPUS TASK FORCE

Creates the Safe Campus Task Force, to which all state-supported institutions of higher education must provide for its review a copy of the institution's plan dealing with campus security, violence prevention, and emergency response.

Act 1401 THEFT OF LIVESTOCK AT AUCTION

Provides a specific presumption for theft by deception if a person obtains livestock from a merchant but fails to make proper payment.

Act 1444 RAPE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Provides that a rape-prosecution commencement period of limitation is eliminated if biological evidence of the alleged perpetrator is identified through DNA.

Act 1456 INTERFERENCE WITH EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Permits warrantless arrests for first and second-degree interference with emergency communications.

Act 1495 CHILDREN'S IMITATION FIREARMS

Prohibits sales of an imitation firearm, a toy that is identical in appearance to an original firearm that was manufactured, designed, and produced after 1898, including only: (1) Air-soft guns firing nonmetallic projectiles; (2) Replica non-guns; and (3) Water guns. It does not include: (1) A non-firing, collector replica of an antique firearm developed before 1898; (2) Traditional BB, paintball, or pellet-firing air guns that expel a projectile through the force of air pressure; or (3) a device: (A) for which an orange solid plug or marking is permanently affixed to the muzzle end of the barrel for a depth of not more than six millimeters; (B) for which the entire exterior surface is predominately colored other than black, brown, blue, silver, or metallic; or (C) that is constructed of transparent or translucent materials that permit unmistakable observation of its complete contents. Effective January 1, 2010.

DNA AND MISSING/UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

By Carol Robinson, Prevention and Education Coordinator, Community Relations Department

Each year in the United States families struggle with the agony of having to report a missing loved one. Far too often, missing persons investigations grow cold, leaving many to cope with the loss of a loved one without closure. In recent years a great deal of attention has been given to ensuring that deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) forensic technology is used to its full potential to solve missing persons cases and identify human remains.

The University of North Texas Center for Human Identification (UNTCHI) in Fort Worth received funding from the National Institute of Justice to develop, purchase and distribute nationally, collection kits for both family reference samples and skeletal remains as well as perform the DNA testing and CODIS upload of these samples. UNTCHI is one of only eight major facilities in the country with the ability to upload both nuclear (STR) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) profiles into the FBI's National Missing Persons DNA Database. UNTCHI will provide the collection kits and testing on STR and mtDNA on human remains and family reference samples at no charge to any state or local law enforcement agency

throughout the United States. Since the process of identifying a missing person can be quite lengthy, having reference samples voluntarily provided by a missing person's family already uploaded to the national database can maximize the chances that an unidentified case will be resolved.

Local agencies are encouraged to contact UNTCHI for more information or to request family reference sample collection kits by calling 1-800-763-3147 or accessing the forensic division located on their Web site at www.unthumanid.org. This service is available for unidentified remains cases and "high risk" missing person cases where a person or child has been abducted by a stranger, missing under unknown or suspicious circumstances, missing over 30 days or where the individual has been missing less than 30 days but is believed by authorities to be endangered or deceased. "Identifying Victims Using DNA: A Guide for Families," is a resource publication for helping families understand how DNA is used. It can be downloaded at www.dna.org.

COURT HOLDS WARRANT TO SEARCH HOME AUTHORIZES OFFICERS TO OPEN SAFE

By Vada Berger, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Department

A detective with the Fort Smith Police Department received information from a confidential informant that Shane Stites was dealing methamphetamine and marijuana from his house. The confidential informant tried to make a controlled buy from Stites there, but failed. While inside Stites' house, however, the informant saw two handguns and a pipe or pipes used to smoke methamphetamine. Based on that information, plus information already provided by the informant, the detective got a warrant to search Stites' house for drug paraphernalia, methamphetamine, and firearms. During their execution of the warrant, Fort Smith police officers found, among other things, one gun in Stites' pocket (they never found the second gun mentioned by the informant), some drugs and drug paraphernalia, and a safe large enough to contain drugs, drug paraphernalia, and firearms. Upon discovering the safe, officers had it opened by a locksmith, and it indeed contained additional contraband.

After being charged with various drug offenses, Stites moved to suppress the evidence found in the safe, asserting that because neither the affidavit for the search warrant nor the warrant itself mentioned the safe, the search of it exceeded the scope of the search authorized by the warrant. The trial court agreed, ruling that officers should have obtained another warrant in order to open the safe, but that, had they attempted to do so, they would not have been able to obtain one. The Attorney General's Office appealed this ruling to the Arkansas Supreme Court in order for it to decide the previously unanswered question of whether Arkansas law authorizes police officers to open closed or even locked containers of which they were previously unaware when the container is capable of holding the items that are the subject of a search warrant.

Consistently with decisions from the federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court, the Arkansas Supreme Court held that, under the Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procedure, a warrant authorizing the search of premises also authorizes the search and opening of containers found on the premises that could contain the objects of the search. In other words, the Court held that the Rules do not require officers to get a second warrant before opening a container during the execution of a warrant if the container reasonably can be thought to hold the items for which the officers are searching. Although Stites asked the Court to hold that the opening of closed containers was not allowed under the Arkansas Constitution, it refused, explaining that requiring officers to obtain additional warrants to open containers found during the execution of an initial warrant would put too high a burden on the police and make it "virtually impossible" to execute warrants. It also rejected his claim that officers had to stop searching as soon as they had found any contraband, stating that the requirement would be "absurd."

The Court's decision in Stites makes clear that the law governing the execution of warrants is consistent with common sense (and, no doubt, the existing practice of most police officers). A warrant authorizes police to look where the objects of their search might reasonably be found. The Court made clear, however, that its decision did not allow officers to search every part of a home just because they have a warrant to search. Again, consistently with common sense, the Court emphasized that the only areas or containers that can be searched are those that can reasonably be thought to contain the items subject to seizure under the warrant.

TIMING IS EVERYTHING

Arkansas Court of Appeals Reverses Meth Conviction for Lack of Suspicion to Detain Motorist After Warning Issued

By David Raupp, Senior Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Department

In July 2006, a state trooper stopped Roger Bedsole for crossing the fog line and driving partly on the shoulder along I-40 in Pope County. Bedsole, who was driving a rental car, got out of his vehicle to speak with the trooper. He provided the rental agreement and his driver's license to the trooper, who, in turn gave Bedsole a warning. As Bedsole began to return to his vehicle, the trooper said, "Let me ask you a question," and then asked Bedsole whether he had drugs or weapons in the car. Bedsole said "No," but the trooper nevertheless asked to search the car, and Bedsole agreed. As it turned out, he had lied; the searched turned up two pounds of methamphetamine.

After being charged with possession of methamphetamine with intent to deliver, Bedsole moved to suppress the drugs, but pleaded guilty after that motion was denied. On appeal he had better luck. In January 2009, the Arkansas Court of Appeals concluded that his suppression motion should have been granted because the trooper had illegally detained Bedsole by questioning him after issuing the warning without having adequate suspicion for additional detention under Rule 3.1 of the Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procedure. Relying on an Arkansas Supreme Court case, the Court concluded that a reasonable person in Bedsole's shoes would not

have felt free to leave when asked additional questions by the trooper, despite the fact that he had been given a warning. Thus, at the time Bedsole gave consent he was illegally detained, and the fruits of the search could not be used as evidence against him.

It is important to note that the trooper's questions were not inappropriate, only the time at which they were asked. As 10-8 reported last year, the law is clear that when police have a reason to approach or briefly detain persons, they may ask them questions like those the trooper asked here. However, particularly in the circumstances of a vehicle stop, officers must take care to ask such questions either before issuing a citation or a warning that would permit the motorist to go or while having reasonable suspicion that would support detention of the motorist in the investigation of another crime under Rule 3.1. As in many things in life, timing can be everything in police work too. arrest warrants that do not satisfy the criteria of Rule 7.1(b) concerning violence or the unlikelihood that the subject of the warrant would not respond to a mere summons. Officers should consult with their agency heads and local prosecutors before relying on such warrants to develop felony cases.

2009 OUTSTANDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF THE YEAR AWARDS

By Carol Robinson, Prevention and Education Coordinator, Community Relations Department

Attorney General Dustin McDaniel is now accepting nominations from municipal, county, and state law-enforcement agencies for 2009 Outstanding Officers of the Year. The winning officers will be announced at the seventh-annual 2009 Law-Enforcement Summit which will be held in Little Rock on October 13, 2009. Registration information for the Summit will be posted on the Attorney General's Web site at www.ArkansasAG.gov soon. The selection process will be based on statewide participation of qualified candidates who have performed admirably in the line of duty within the last eighteen (18) months.

Each department's nomination will be reviewed by the Attorney General's Selection Committee of criminal justice professionals from around the state. Four (4) individual nominees who have honored the profession in the most outstanding manner – one from each district – will be selected as the Attorney General's 2009 Law Enforcement Officers of the Year for that particular district. The same process will be used to determine one individual selected from all of the nominations as the Attorney General's 2009 Arkansas Law Enforcement Officer of the Year.

Each nomination must include an official nomination form and a personal letter, addressed to Attorney General McDaniel, sharing the details of the nominee's job performance. Letters should be limited to two pages in length. An official nomination form can be obtained by calling our office at (501) 682-1020 or by downloading it from our Web site at www.ArkansasAG.gov.

Each nomination must be received by the Office of the Attorney General no later than Friday, July 24, 2009. Nominations should be mailed to the following address: Attorney General Dustin McDaniel – Community Relations Division, 323 Center Street, Suite 200, Little Rock, AR 72201. Nominations may also be faxed to 501-682-6704. If you have questions, please call Rachel Ellis or Carol Robinson at (501) 682-1020.

****The division of counties is based on congressional districts.**

District 1 includes the following counties: Arkansas, Baxter, Clay, Cleburne, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Fulton, Greene, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Prairie, Randolph, St. Francis, Searcy, Sharp, Stone, and Woodruff.

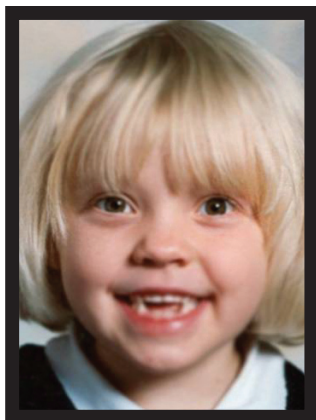
District 2 includes the following counties: Conway, Faulkner, Perry, Pulaski, Saline, Van Buren, White, and Yell.

District 3 includes the following counties: Benton, Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Newton, Pope, Sebastian, and Washington.

District 4 includes the following counties: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Clark, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Scott, Sevier, and Union.

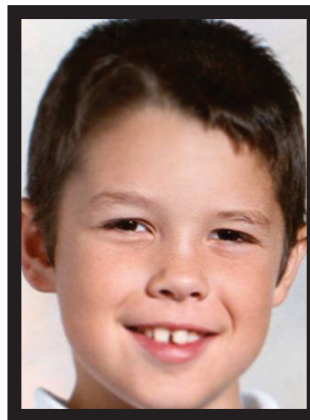
MISSING

C H I L D R E N



DOB: SEP 13, 1998
MISSING: MAY 30, 2005
AGE NOW: 10
SEX: FEMALE
RACE: WHITE
HAIR: BLONDE
EYES: HAZEL
HEIGHT: 4'6" (137 CM)
WEIGHT: 65 LBS (29 KG)
MISSING FROM: ARKADELPHIA, AR
UNITED STATES

HALLE PATRICIA BOBO



DOB: JAN 6, 1996
MISSING: MAY 30, 2005
AGE NOW: 13
SEX: MALE
RACE: WHITE
HAIR: BROWN
EYES: BROWN
HEIGHT: 4'10" (147 CM)
WEIGHT: 80 LBS (36 KG)
MISSING FROM: ARKADELPHIA, AR
UNITED STATES

JACOB ALLEN BOBO

Circumstances: Halle and Jacob were abducted by their mother, Luanne Kay Bobo. A felony warrant was issued for the abductor on June 22, 2006. They are believed to have left the country and traveled to the United Kingdom. Halle may speak with a heavy English accent. Jacob's front teeth are slightly crooked and he may speak with an English accent. His nickname is Jake.

ANYONE HAVING INFORMATION SHOULD CONTACT
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-843-5678 (1-800-THE-LOST)
Clark County Sheriff's Office (Arkansas) 1-870-246-2222



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